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From Burton's Gentleman's Magazine.

SABBATH MORNING.

BY J. [illegible], WELLSBURG, VA.

Oh, 'tis an hour when holy love
Might smile amidst earth's scenes of woe
The heavens are all in peace above,
And all seems hush'd and calm below.
A soothing influence to the breast,
Refreshing as the dews of even,
Lulls each disturbing care to rest,
And steals the thoughts from earth to heaven.

The bell from every tall church tower
Sends forth upon the stilly air
Its music notes, to tell the hour
Has come for bended knee and prayer.
And as each sound that floated wide
Dies in the quietness profound,
Scarce seems a zephyr's sigh to chide
The sacred spell that breathes around.

Blest day, the Christian wanderer mourns,
Who in time's shadowy pathway strays,
When eve with chilling damps returns
To dim thy sun's departing rays;
But soon he on the dark sea's sand
With worn and weary feet shall stand,
And hail the bright inheritance
Of the eternal Sabbath land.

From the Uniontown Democrat.

THE ORPHAN WOOD-CHOPPER.

About fifteen or eighteen years ago, a family resided in Fayette county, Pa., the father and mother of whom died of an epidemic then prevalent, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter, in a forloan and destitute situation. By this melancholy event the management and support of the family chiefly rested on the elder brother, then about eighteen years of age. Brought up to industry by his poor and pious parents, he did not for a moment despair, but that the Almighty, who had deprived them of their earthly protector for a purpose known only to himself, would watch over them in their friendless and destitute situation, and provide for them, with proper industry on their part. At that time, the chopping of wood at the furnaces offered the most constant employment, and he could have the company and assistance of his little brother and sister, to whom he was much attached. Having left the small LOG CABIN which had been for many years occupied by their parents, and which was endeared to them by the recollection of many past events, they betook themselves, with their little all, to the coaling ground of a neighboring farmer, and became the tenants of a cheerless tenement, compared with the one they had left. During the day, the elder brother chopped wood, the younger assisting as far as his strength would permit, while the sister attended to the domestic concerns of their hut. In the evenings, and when the weather would not admit of out-door employment, the elder brother, who had received a tolerable English education in the life time of his parents, taught the brother and sister; and his exertions were not spent in vain, as the sequel will show.

With economy and proper management, at the expiration of a few years, they had accumulated a small fund in money, and upon consultation they determined to invest it in a piece of western land. At that time the attention of emigrants was directed principally to Indiana, as offering the greatest inducements. Thither then the elder brother was to go, for the purpose of locating a home.

Having taken an affectionate leave of those he most dearly loved on earth, departed to the Monongahela river, where he obtained a passage on a flat boat bound to Cincinnati, and in due time arrived at that place in safety. He was then directed to seek the Wabash country, for the most fertile lands in the state. Early the next morning he set out for Vincennes, where the principal land office for that region was then located. Little experienced in journeying on foot, and buoyed up with the pleasing idea of getting a home for himself and those whom he had left some hundred miles behind, but whose welfare and happiness, identified with his own, kept a place in his recollection; he pushed on at a rate too great for even an accomplished pedestrian to withstand. His ankles became swollen and his feet much blistered. Aware of his scanty means, and his great desire to accomplish his end, he felt unwilling to lose time, and continuing, aggravated the impediment, until he was scarce able even to hobble along.

Thus situated, he became depressed in spirit, and almost ready to sink under despondency, when he was overtaken on the road by a plain, farmer looking gentleman on horse-back. The horseman, upon coming up, thus accosted him in a benevolent and kind manner. "Young man, you appear lame, and not well calculated to make much progress on a journey." To which the young man replied, informing him of the cause of his lameness; that he was bound for the land-office at Vincennes, for the purpose of entering a piece of land as a home for himself and a younger brother and sister, whom he had left orphans in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but that he almost despaired of reaching it in his present crippled condition. The gentleman on horseback quickly replied—"We have the same destination, I also am bound for Vincennes—it is yet twenty miles—here, mount my horse and ride him thither. I am much more able to walk than you, in your disabled situation." The young man, after urgent solicitation, placed himself in the saddle, and the plain gentleman took it on foot the rest of the distance to Vincennes, where they arrived about nightfall.

In the morning, the stranger again accosted the young man: "You told me yesterday on our journey, that your object was to enter a piece of land. I have some knowledge of this country, its location and advantages; if you will accept my aid, I will go with you to the land-office and select a piece for you. It will save you a good deal of trouble and some expense." The offer was cheerfully accepted, and they proceeded to the office and made the entry. But imagine the chagrin and disappointment of the young man, when he came to pay the money to the receiver, to learn that the amount was deficient five dollars, owing to a counterfeit to that amount. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The stranger perceiving the dilemma of the young man, immediately said: "Be of good cheer—you informed me that you are an orphan—that you have come several hundred miles in search of a home for yourself and brother and sister. You shall not be disappointed—it gives me pleasure to assist the orphan and destitute. Here are ten dollars, which will enable you to clear out your land and pay your way until you can obtain employment, and as I have many acquaintances here, I shall seek out a place for you." He did so, and obtained one; and the young man continued in it until he had accumulated some money, which he remitted to his brother and sister, and enabled them to join him. The piece of land proved to be a valuable one—now finely improved and occupied by the elder brother and his family, respected and esteemed by their neighbors. The sister was happily married, and is enjoying the comforts of life, on a farm in the same neighborhood. The younger brother, possessing the confidence of his fellow citizens, has been elected and is now performing the duties of a highly responsible office.

Reader! who was that *stranger*, that *good man*, that *plain republican*, who so disinterestedly stept forward, and in the hour of need assisted these orphans, and enabled them to fix themselves comfortably in life? Does not your bosoms swell with gratitude for so noble a deed?

My friends, that stranger, that good plain republican, was GENERAL HARRISON. He who had been Governor of a state, the commander of armies, had fought many battles in his country's cause, and never lost one, did not acquire the supercilious demeanor which those in power too frequently do. He is still the plain republican, ever ready to assist the poor and needy with his purse and his counsel.

Reader, the above is not fiction. There are those yet residing in Fayette county, who remember these orphan children, and should you ever meet with them, they will relate to you, from overflowing and grateful hearts, this worthy deed of the good Gen. HARRISON.

This is the man whom the 'people' are about to call to preside over the destinies of this great republic. Is he not worthy of it? ORPHAN.

DOWRY.—The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady, is, when she has in her countenance mildness; in her speech wisdom; in her behaviour modesty; in her life virtue.

SPEECH

Delivered at the Great Whig Meeting in the county of Granville, on Tuesday the 3d day of March, 1840,

By George E. Badger, Esq.

And published at the request of his fellow citizens.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I avail myself of the invitation which has just been given me, to express my opinions to this meeting of my fellow citizens, on the condition and prospects of our country. We have certainly much to demand a careful scrutiny, and not a little to excite anxiety and alarm. Eleven years ago, the present administration* assumed the management of public affairs. The general condition of the country was then sound—the currency and exchanges, trade and business, were in a satisfactory state; and in all the pursuits of life, industry and prudence commanded the reward to which they are entitled. Whatever abatements in some particulars ought to qualify this statement, its general truth and correctness cannot be justly questioned—and with regard to the currency, is subject to no abatement. We were then, upon the whole, a happy and flourishing people. What has been the effect of these eleven years upon our affairs? What is our situation *now*? Surely no one is so ignorant as not to know, that our situation is materially changed for the worse—that this effect has been injurious and even disastrous. We were told that our currency (the best in the world) was not good enough, and that we must have a better. To accomplish this, a course of experiments was commenced upon the Banking and credit system—upon the property and industry of the country. Each experiment was ushered in with the promise of golden results; and though each in time was followed by a signal failure, the assurance was still as strong in favor of the next; and, we were told, that a little faith and patience, would enable us to reap from *that*, the harvest of which the *former* had been found so barren. The great good—the highest blessing which our rulers promised us—was a hard money currency—an entire specie circulation—and from time to time, during these years of experiment, the month, almost the day was fixed, when the paper rags should disappear, and a golden shower should fill our purses. But still, as the appointed time approached, it was found convenient or necessary to postpone the accomplishment, 'till another and more distant day. And how stands it with us now? After the ten years of patience and suffering—constant fluctuations in the prices of labor and of produce—are we any nearer to the golden age of prosperity? By no means. The price of our staples is now depreciated beyond all experience, since the war of 1812. Cotton, for example, even in the favored region of Alabama, is selling at five cents; our debts are unpaid, and money daily becoming scarcer. The bank notes, indeed, are disappearing, but alas! no approach is yet made to the hard money substitute. Meantime, a bankruptcy seems to have overtaken the treasury of the nation. A short time ago, our revenue was so large, overflowing even beyond the extravagant expenditures of the administration, that it was necessary to devise some way to dispose of the surplus, in order to avoid the inconvenience and danger of a large accumulation. It was concluded to ask the states to take charge of this superfluous fund, and an act was passed for its distribution; but scarce had the execution of the law commenced, when it was found necessary to suspend it. The public coffers were empty, and at every session of Congress since the election of Mr. Van Buren, loans have been required to defray the expenses of the government. On every application it has been urged, that the want was merely temporary—that instead of a regular loan, an issue of treasury notes for the moment was all that could be required, and that the immediate pressure over the ordinary revenue would answer all the demands upon it. But these opinions, like the promises of a specie circulation, have been doomed to disappointment—at each session, new reasons have been found for new issues of treasury notes, and they seem now to have become the regular mode of supplying the public necessities. They are preferred by the administration, because they are *loans in disguise*—but however disguised, they are loans *in fact*, and show that our affairs have been grossly mismanaged, when in a time of peace with all foreign nations, and free from a national debt, the revenues of this great people are inadequate to maintain its government. This being the undeniable condition of the country, what is proposed by our rulers for the relief of the people? Literally nothing. Instead of learning wisdom from the past, and surrendering their unprincipled experiments upon all the institutions of the country, they still cry out against the banks and the merchants—against credit and industry, and renew their promises of hard money as the cure for all evils, however differently we were promised the enjoyment of [illegible] all is left indefinite as to the time, and the President informs us that we must make great sacrifices and suffer some unexampled [illegible] and all will be well. But [illegible] is proposed for the relief of the people, a plan is now urged forward for the benefit of the government and the enriching of the office holders. This plan is the sub treasury—the bill to establish it was passed in the senate by less than the half of that body when full, and it was hurried through, though delay was urged upon the administration party until the vacant seats could be filled, and though the state of things in the house was such as to prevent all hope that it could be acted on there for many weeks. In the House, the administration party are now striving to make the contested seats from New Jersey depend not on the number of lawful votes, but on the majority of all the votes, lawful and unlawful, good and bad,† in order to command a clear majority to carry out this scheme. This measure, after having been repeatedly condemned by Congress and the people, there is strong reason to fear will be passed at the present session; and as are the means used to obtain its passage, so is the character of the measure itself. It is called the "Independent Treasury," and so in one sense it is. It is independent of all connection with the business, of all sympathy with the distresses, of all efforts for the relief and assistance of the people; but it is totally *dependent* on Executive control—is intended to place the purse of the nation in the hands of the President, and to enable him by the intervention of his thousand officers, concerned in the collection and disbursement of his hard money revenue, and the management of his grand Government Bank founded thereupon, to make *us* as dependent upon him as the treasury will be.

But what is the measure? It proposes, when it shall be in full operation, a collection of all the dues to the public in hard money. If this shall not, in its consequences, necessarily destroy all our banks, then we shall have one currency for the people, consisting of paper money, depreciated by the action of the government, in which we are to receive and to pay our debts [illegible] with which we are to be content; and another currency, consisting of gold and silver, for the use of the government and its officers and agents, in which all that owe the government must pay, get it how they can—and then farewell, a long farewell, to the specie illusion—the hard money humbug, with which the people of this country have been so long amused. But if this measure shall oblige all our banks to wind up—as seems to be the opinion of those who have the best means of forming a correct judgment on the subject—if it shall destroy the usual credit system of the country, who can conceive the miserable consequences to our society? All debts to be collected without the usual facilities for obtaining funds—the price of labor and of produce to be reduced to a specie standard, probably to one-third or one half of the present amount. Fellow-citizens, consider the matter for a moment, and endeavor to realize the results. How, under such circumstances, can a poor man, or a man of moderate means, pay his debts? If a mechanic or a laborer owes a few hundred dollars, which he is just able to pay when his wages are at one dollar and a half, or one dollar a day, how can he make payment when the debt remaining the same, the wages are reduced to three quarters or a half a dollar? If a man has purchased a piece of land, as an advantageous settlement for his increasing family at $1000, and having paid half, its value is reduced to the specie standard, is not the part paid an entire loss?—the land being worth, in the whole, when measured by the new standard, just the moiety which remains unpaid. It is said that the price of every thing being reduced in the same proportion, the injurious consequences will not follow to those who owe nothing. Suppose this were so, how many of us will it comfort? How many of us are in that happy condition to owe no debts? And pray, is being in debt such a crime, that no sympathy is due, no care to be taken in the legislation of the country for the man that owes money? Is it sufficient to say those who owe no man any thing—those who are beforehand in the world—the creditor part of the nation, will not suffer; and as to the rest, if people will be in debt, let them suffer. This is most revolting doctrine. But is it true, that none but the debtor class will suffer? It is not true. Supposing that all prices should be affected here in the same ratio, it will not be the case with the prices of articles coming from abraad. These will not be affected by our legislation, but will remain at the old rates, while the prices of domestic articles only will fall. What will be the consequence? With an income reduced one-half, every man's imported Sugar and Coffee, and Tea and Molasses, and Blankets and Woollens, &c. will remain at their full price. The poor man—the man who depends on his labor, or the proceeds of a small property to support a family, must reduce his wife and children to half allowance of some things which are absolute necessaries, and of others which by long use have become necessaries. A bitter day to a husband that, which takes away the refreshment of a cup of Coffee from his wife, and to a father, that which denies to his children the indulgencies to which they have been accustomed! And gloomy will be the evening which shows a family assembled around a board deprived of the usual comforts of their evening meal—when all are sure that the sacrifice is not made to their *country*, but to *power*—is not for good to *them*, but to enhance the splendor and luxurious enjoyments of their *rulers*!!!

And who, sir, is to be benefited by this sub-treasury scheme? There are two classes that will gain by it. The office-holders are the first. It is no part of the sub treasury bill to reduce the salaries of the officers—they are to remain at the full amount; and consequently, if prices are reduced one half, the process is exactly equivalent to doubling the salary of every officer—from the $25,000 of the President to the $1,000 or $500 of the clerks in the offices. All stand doubled in value. Well, then, may all who receive either salaries or fees from government, press for the adoption of the sub-treasury. Another class who will gain by it, are those who are well off in the world—owe little or nothing—have large debts due them, or large sums of money to invest, and are besides, willing to speculate on the public distress; all who, having the means, are ready to lend on usurious interest, to shave notes at enormous discount—to attend execution and trust sales, and buy their less fortunate neighbours out of house and home. These will profit by the specie basis, and they know it well. Hence, you will observe, that in almost every instance, persons of this description are clamorous for the sub-treasury, and assure you it will do wonders for the *country*—meaning for *themselves*. These two classes will find prosperity pouring in upon them with increasing streams—these will hasten forward to opulence—"their palaces rise like exhalations—their equipages fly like meteors"—as if to mock the general calamity which surrounds them. And while this calamity will involve all other classes of the community, let it be remembered, its weight will be still heaviest upon the poor, and those who are in moderate circumstances and owe money—*others*, it will deprive of their comforts; but *these*, it will overwhelm with hopeless ruin. This picture is not overcharged. There is every reason to suppose it falls far short of the dreadful reality. This, then, is the remedy for our evils offered by our considerate and experimenting rulers—*considerate* for themselves and their partisans—*experimenting* with cruel coolness upon the comfort and happiness of the country. What else do the administration propose? The United States own a large amount of public lands—a domain held in trust by the Government, after the satisfaction of the public debt, for the states of the Union—for North Carolina as well as the rest. What is Mr. Van Buren, with his party in Congress, about to do with these vast possessions? It was proposed by a distinguished senator from Kentucky, to divide the proceeds of these lands amongst the several states; but the administration insist on surrendering them to the states in which they are situated—on making a present of the share of North Carolina to these states. To what purpose? What is to be gained by it? Nothing that can be conceived, except the votes of those states, who receive the benefit, may be thereby gained for Mr. Van Buren. North Carolina has spoken with clearness and decision, against this dishonest disposition of her property—but her voice has been unheeded; she has declared her unwillingness to give up her share of the public lands as the price of votes for Mr. Van Buren; but he insists on making the bargain notwithstanding. Is the state prepared *now* for this surrender of her rights, which she so decidedly protested against fifteen months ago? Besides the *injustice* of the contemplated misapplication, the *value* of our interest makes it, as a pecuniary matter, of vast importance. Our share of the lands will amount probably to nearly fifty times the yearly revenue of the state. Vested at six per cent. it would produce a yearly income sufficient to defray all the ordinary charges of the state government, and leave a large surplus applicable to the purpose of education and internal improvement. Divided amongst the several counties according to their federal numbers, its yearly income would defray all the public and county taxes—support the paupers, and build school-houses in every district of the country. Who can think with patience of this vast treasure being squandered by our rulers in the prosecution of their ambitious schemes—plundered from the proper owners, and paid away as the purchase money for political support to Mr. Van Buren! In North Carolina prepared for it? If she is not prepared, BOTH for the sub-treasury, and the giving away of the public lands, she must oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren. Both these measures are pressed for adoption. by men who will not regard your rights in the matter, because they are opposed to *their own* interests—and it is morally certain, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected, that both these measures will be carried. It is idle—it is worse than idle—to say we will vote for the men, but oppose their measures—for you can in no other way support or oppose the *measures*, than by supporting or opposing the *administration* which recommends them. Every man, therefore, who casts a vote for Van Buren, votes for the sub treasury—and also declares his willingness to see the public lands given away—and should the state give her Electoral vote for him—she will, by that very act, support the sub-treasury, and at the same time make a voluntary surrender of her share of the vast public domain of the states."

But, sir, we are not prepared—this county and this state are not prepared for this surrender. What then must we do? We must withdraw from Mr. Van Buren the support of the state, and bestow it elsewhere. The question then arises, shall we give it to Gen. Harrison? "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?" No man should be our President who cannot abide this test. Let me then, bring Gen. Harrison to it, and if he shall be found wanting, let him be rejected:

GENERAL HARRISON.

In 1791, William Henry Harrison, then in his 19th year, was appointed an ensign in the army by Washington. At that time, the whole north-western frontier of the United States was overrun by hostile Indians. Ever since the close of the revolutionary war, the torch and the tomahawk and the scalping-knife had been busily and fatally employed on our borders—many expeditions had been sent out, but had been defeated by these tribes, equally remarkable for their bravery and skill—and the loss we had sustained was estimated at more than fifteen hundred men.

The generous heart of Harrison took fire at the sufferings inflicted on his countrymen, and leaving a safe and comfortable home, and abandoning the study of a profession by which he was preparing to win his way to fame and opulence, he hastened to the back woods to mingle in this Indian warfare, to chastise and repress the savage—to give peace and security to the settlers. At the great battle fought by Gen. Wayne, in which the Indians were signally defeated, Harrison, then a lieutenant, acted as one of the General's aids, and by his gallant conduct, elicited the warm approbation of his commander. Gen. Wayne, in his despatch giving an account of the battle, says, that he rendered "the most essential service," communicating his orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, "exciting the troops to press for victory." Harrison continued in the army till 1797, when, finding there was no longer a probability of active service in the field, he threw up his commission, and was shortly afterwards appointed Secretary and Lieutenant Governor *ex officio* of the north-western territory, then embracing all that vast tract of country lying north west of the Ohio river. The succeeding year, by a vote nearly unanimous, he was chosen the delegate of the territory in Congress. Notwithstanding his youth, and that the House of Representatives had at that time many eminent men amongst its members, Harrison soon attained reputation and acquired general respect. Immediately after entering Congress, he directed his attention to the public lands. These had, up to that period, been sold in tracts of which the smallest contained 4000 acres, and consequently men of small property—the actual settlers—the hardy pioneers of the west, could not purchase directly from government, and the lands were falling into the hands of capitalists and speculators. Under Harrison's auspices, Congress were induced to adopt a better and more liberal plan. The lands were laid off in lots alternately of 640 and 320 acres, and thus the man of small means was enabled to purchase in quantities to suit his funds and at the prices of the government. Thus the western country became settled with a hardy and industrious population, and the east pouring forth its redundant population, has established a western empire beyond the mountains.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana by President Adams, and in the same year was named by President Jefferson, sole commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana, by Mr. Madison, and on the 7th of November 1811, he fought the battle of Tippecanoe—in which he signalized both his skill and bravery, and broke the force and spirits of the Indians by a most disastrous defeat. Of this engagement the President made mention in his next annual message to Congress, and spoke in the most complimentary terms of the "spirit and fortitude" of the troops, and "the collected firmness

* I have treated the present and last Administration as *one*, because Mr. Van Buren professes but to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

† See Appendix.

* See Appendix.

which distinguished their commander, on an occasion requiring *the utmost exertion of valour and discipline*"—and for his conduct in this campaign, the General Assembly of Kentucky pronounced him "*a hero* and a *patriot*," and declared him entitled to "the warmest thanks of the nation, for his *cool, deliberate and gallant conduct*" in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1812, shortly after the declaration of war against Great Britain, he was appointed, by Mr. Madison, commander in chief of the north-western army, and on the 5th of October 1813, he closed a year of unwearied assiduity and devoted service, by the glorious battle of the Thames in which he defeated a superior force of British and Indians, commanded by the savage Proctor, and put an end to the war on our north western borders. When the news of this victory reached Washington, the thanks of Congress were voted to Gen. Harrison, and his conduct was the theme of applause from one end of the country to the other. This battle closed Gen. Harrison's military life. In 1816, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, but was not re elected at the close of his term, on account of his vote with the South on the Missouri question, which gave dissatisfaction to his constituents; but in 1824, he was chosen a senator of the United States, and certainly it may be said with truth, that during his service in Congress, he distinguished himself by his eloquence, talents and attention to the business of the country. No subject during Harrison's congressional life occupied more of his attention, than the Pension system for the relief of the officers and Soldiers of the Revolution. As a Soldier, he knew the dangers and privations of war—as a Statesman, he realized the value of our glorious Constitution—and as a Patriot, his heart was filled with grateful admiration of the fortitude and valour, and with deep sympathy for the destitution and poverty, too often the lot of the remains of that noble band of heroes. Hence, he took an active part in forwarding every plan for their relief, and in giving the most extensive operation to the public provision in their favour. In 1828, he was appointed by Mr. Adams, Minister to the republic of Colombia, from which station being recalled by Gen. Jackson, soon after his accession to office, Gen. Harrison has not since been in public life. While in Colombia, Harrison addressed a letter to Bolivar, the military dictator of that country, breathing the purest spirit of attachment to our republican institutions, and showing a just estimate of the nature of those public services by which a claim to confidence is established. I wish that time would permit my submitting to your attention the whole of this admirable letter. Take these quotations as specimens of the whole, and avail yourselves of the first opportunity to become acquainted with every sentence it contains. "I contend that the *strongest* of all governments is that which is most free. We consider *that of the United States as the strongest*, precisely because it is the most *free*." "In bestowing the palm of merit, the world has become wiser than formerly—the successful warrior is no longer regarded as entitled to the first place in the temple of fame." "To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good. The qualities of the hero and the general, must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their benefactor; and the station which he will hold in their regard and affections, will depend, not on the number and splendour of his victories, but upon the results, and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them."

Thus I have given you an imperfect sketch of the chief events in the life of Harrison; but to understand fully his claims upon our confidence and regard, we should attentively consider his whole course, both public and private. We should recollect that his services against the enemies of his country have been rendered under more than the usual difficulties, dangers and privations attending war—that he at all times voluntarily surrendered the superior comforts which this rank enabled, and (in the minds of most men) would have justified him in using. In the winter campaigns of a northern latitude—in the midst of snow and tempest, his whole wardrobe occupied but a single valise, and his bedding consisted of but a single blanket, strapped during the day upon the saddle on which he rode—that as he shared the privations, so he met the same dangers with the common soldier, and that always where the public service either required or permitted; as he was first in station, so was he first in peril, in toils, in sufferings, for the country he loved and served. It should be remembered also, that the civil offices he held, conferred on him the largest discretionary powers, demanded the utmost judgment and fortitude, the brightest qualities of mind, the steadiest determination of a patriotic spirit. The Governor of Indiana from 1800 to 1812, had no soft and luxurient post of power and patronage without danger and difficulty, but one, on the contrary, requiring continual sacrifices of comfort, of personal convenience and safety—and bringing daily upon him the anxieties, incident to such a border administration, of providing for the safety of the settlers and their helpless wives and children, from the cruelty and crimes of numerous warlike and hostile tribes of Indians. It should be recollected too, that as Governor of Indiana, and *ex-officio* Chief Agent for disposing of the public lands, he had daily opportunities of enriching himself by speculation—and yet such was the purity of his principles, that even the busy malice of his personal enemies and party assailants has not ip-

sinuated that this integrity, even in a single instance, yielded to temptation. We should dwell upon the reflection, that armed with large powers, civil and military, for many years, no instance is known or pretended, in which he ever offered wrong or insult even to the humblest of his fellow-citizens—that his powerful influence have been always used for the advancement of merit—for smoothing the way of honest poverty in its movements towards independence—for the promotion of the common good of all classes of his fellow-citizens. And we should pause with tender pleasure over the victorious General, when, after the battle of the Thames, he resigned his military blanket to a wounded British officer, and thus realized a most touching conception of that noble benevolence which belongs to true courage, and which sees in a suffering enemy a friend and brother. Fellow citizens, cannot such a man be trusted? If we consider "the number and splendor of his victories"—if we consider his long, and arduous, and self-denying services, and above all, if we consider, to use his own words—"their results and the use he has made of the influence he has acquired," must we not pronounce him eminently good, and therefore eminently great—worthy to be the deliverer of a great nation?

But perhaps there may be something in his particular opinions on questions which now agitate the country, rendering him an unsafe depository of our confidence, notwithstanding his hard services and his general excellence. Is it so, or is it not? Many charges are made against him. I will notice a few of those which are urged with much vehemence, and from which his opponents seem to hope the greatest effect.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF.

First: It is said that Gen. Harrison is so much in favor of a protective tariff, that he would insist upon its continuance, though, under its operation, "the grass were found to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." This charge is a gross and wanton calumny upon General Harrison, and the ingenious author of it might, by the same skill and fairness, convict the inspired writer of the Psalms of Atheism, for, by striking out from the first verse of the 53d Psalm these words, "the fool hath said in his heart," we shall have this proposition left, "there is no God," as one belonging to David, instead of the fool whom he rebukes. This charge against Gen. Harrison is attempted to be sustained by a process precisely similar. The language attributed to him, was really used by a distinguished Virginian, as expressing his view of the operation of the tariff, and Gen. Harrison, referring to and quoting his language, instead of declaring, as is falsely attributed to him, a disposition to press the protective policy to the ruin of southern commerce, expressed in truth, as the authors of the charge against him well know, a sentiment precisely the contrary. He said that if the tariff would produce the *ruinous consequences* attributed to it by the gentleman alluded to, he would instantly "give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." So far is General Harrison from being influenced by the base and selfish views attributed to him, that he has been governed, respecting the tariff, by the most lofty and generous sentiments, declaring, that though he looked upon a protective tariff indispensable to the advancement of the north western states, yet, it should not be continued, if its effects were injurious to the southern states, for, (said this calumniated but disinterested patriot,) "*no honest man can enjoy a prosperity founded upon the sufferings of a friend and brother.*" But why is the subject of the tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the compromise act. Who proposes to disturb it? Who desires to increase the duties? Certainly neither General Harrison nor any of his friends. But the administration has lately recommended to Congress the propriety of increasing some of the duties, or of imposing duties on some articles received under the compromise bill, duty free. Then how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject? Is he an advocate of a protective tariff? You will scarcely discover from what he says, for "non committal" is his rule; but if you look at his acts, you will find that he has been foremost among those, who carry furthest the protective system. He voted for the tariff of 1824, and for that of 1828. In 1816, he was not in Congress, and consequently had no opportunity of voting for the tariff of that year. The bill of 1828, was deemed so oppressive by the south, that its familiar appellation with us has been "the bill of abominations," and it was this bill which drove South Carolina into nullification, and very nearly produced a civil war. To this odious and revolting measure, Mr. Van Buren, now called (God help the mark!) the "Northern man with Southern principles," gave his hearty support in the Senate; yet the choice spirits of the administration have the effrontery to denounce General Harrison for supporting a tariff, and call upon us to support Mr. Van Buren as opposed to protective duties.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Next it is said, that General Harrison favors a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His opinions, on the contrary, are against a bank. He has declared it an institution, which, as President, he would not recommend, but he has declared also, that if the experiment should be fairly tried, whether the financial operations of the government can be carried on without the aid of a National Bank, and it should be "clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one," and if there were "unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor, he would sanction a bill for chartering a bank with proper modifications and restrictions." And is not this a just and proper view of the duty of a President? General Harrison holds that as President, he should be bound to yield his private opinion to a *clear* manifestation of the settled convictions of Congress and the country—that he should not be authorised to set at naught the national will, satisfactorily ascertained, after full inquiry and deliberation, but would feel bound to respect a mature expression of the public opinion, or in other words, "the *sober second thoughts of the people.*" Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, claims for himself to be a component part of the Legislature, and declares his determination to use his veto against any expression of public sentiment, however well considered and often repeated. Whatever may be thought of these conflicting opinions in other respects, it can admit of no question which is the more republican, and Gen. Harrison has the satisfaction to know that he entertains the opinion, and is following the example of the illustrious Madison.

ABOLITIONISM.

The next charge against Harrison which I shall notice is, that he is an abolitionist—a charge which is contradicted by every thing he has said and done in reference to that subject, during his whole public life, and which is yet urged against him with a zeal and vehemence in proportion to its falsehood. What is produced in its support? It is said that, in his boyhood, when living in the slaveholding state of Virginia, he was a member of an abolition society. This is denied by General Harrison himself, and by his most intimate friends. It is said that he has declared himself in favor of applying the surplus revenue of the government to purchase up, and colonize our slaves. This proposition, as it is stated, with one half of what he said suppressed, is false, and was designed to deceive. What General Harrison did say, is this: That he would be willing, *with the sanction of the slave-holding states*—(mark! *with our consent, and not without*)—to appropriate money for the purchase and removal of the slaves. Is this abolition? Surely not. What the south complains of, and with great reason, is the attempt to interfere with our property, *without our consent*—to invoke the action of Congress upon the subject, at the instance of those who own no slaves—of the people of the "*free states*," as they are called, and not at our instance—not at the instance of the slave-holding states of the Union. It is the recognition of authority in Congress to regulate slavery which that body does not possess—it is the attempt of those who have no interest in the question, to agitate it—it is the usurpation of power, and the violation of the rights of property, to which we object. Now every man can see at once, that he does us no wrong, who says, when you come to the opinion that slavery is injurious to you, and therefore ask my aid to get rid of it, I am willing to help you. Whatever else may be said of such a declaration, it involves no assumption of power to regulate our slaves—no invasion of our rights. It is not *abolition*, and can never be made so, until the ingenious persons who have made the charge, shall succeed in demonstrating, that to desire to possess your neighbor's property at a full price, and with his consent, is a purpose to rob: or yielding to the calls of a neighbor for assistance, is to assume the character of his master, and to act the part of a tyrant. But let us appeal to the public acts and declarations of General Harrison—let us try him by the conduct and matured opinions of his life, and if he is in the least touched with the heresy of abolition, I, for one, say, let him be discarded as untrue to the constitution—as unworthy of support for any office. Let us look back to the period of the Missouri question—that dark hour whose agitations nearly shook this Union to pieces—when separation and civil war seemed ready to break, as a rope of sand, the strong ties which bind us together. Yes, at that period of distraction and dismay, when a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, now a distinguished Senator from that state, came forward to unite, to guide, to save us—where then was Harrison found? Then was the time to show by more than words, regard for southern rights—respect for southern property—reverence for the sacred charter of our country. Yes, I repeat, with exulting confidence, where then was Harrison found? He was found, shoulder to shoulder, with the south. At that period he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was called to express his views by recording his votes. His constituents were inclined to favor the restriction upon slavery, which was then attempted to be fastened upon Missouri—he knew that by voting in accordance with their opinions, he should secure and enlarge his popularity—but he knew that his duty to the nation required, that he should oppose the prevailing opinions of the day, and trust to "sober second thoughts" for a just estimation of his conduct. He did not hesitate between what was right and what was popular—between personal interest and public duty. He voted with the south, against the restriction. And what was the consequence to himself? He was defeated in the ensuing canvass for Congress. Yes—he sacrificed *himself* to a sense of duty which ranged him on the side of the south, and of southern institutions, against the fanatics of that day. It has passed into a proverb, "that a friend in need is a friend indeed," and such Harrison has proved to us. He did not set up on the occasion, any such hypocritical plea, as that "he was a western man with southern principles," thereby intimating that there were questions in which he sacrificed the interest of those amongst whom he lived, to the interests of those at a distance—and thus seek to gain confidence *abroad*, by being false and treacherous to those who trusted him *at home*. No. He was then, as now, an *American* patriot, with CONSTITUTIONAL *principles*. The proposed restriction, he believed to be founded in wrong, and tending to injustice—and he felt that, though the injury in that case would fall directly upon the south, yet it was a wrong to the whole country—because the precedent then set could be directed against the rights of any other section, when temptation to it should arise; and it is a fundamental maxim with him, in public and in private transactions, "*that no honest man can enjoy a prosperity founded upon the sufferings of a friend and brother.*"

Equally explicit on this subject have been the public declarations of Harrison since the settlement of the Missouri question, and since the anti slavery fanaticism has assumed the form of Abolition. In a speech made to an assembly of citizens at Cheviot, in the state of Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1833, Gen. Harrison declares in the most unqualified manner, that "the slave population are under the *exclusive* control of the states which possess them"—that "neither the general government nor the non slaveholding states can interfere *in any way*, with the right of property in slaves"—and, speaking of the plans of the Abolitionists, he holds them up to abhorrence, as full of "horrors upon which an *incarnate devil only* could look with approbation." Are *these* the sentiments of an *Abolitionist?*

Again, in a speech at Vincennes, in Indiana, delivered in 1835, and after he was in nomination for the office of President, he expressly denounces the projects of the Abolitionists as *illegal*, persecuting and dangerous, as "weak, presumptuous and *unconstitutional*"—and not only reasserts what he had said in his Cheviot speech, that neither the general government nor the non slaveholding states had any right to interfere with slavery, but he moreover declares that *discussions* on the subject in those states are an abuse of the freedom of the press and of the freedom of speech, and *in violation of the spirit and design of the constitution.* These sentiments were boldy proclaimed in the midst of assemblies of people, whose prejudices were against the positions he assumed, and where no favor was to be expected for them except what truth and reason should win from reluctant hearers. Again, I ask, do these things look like abolition? If so, then must the whole South stand convicted of a tendency to abolitionism, for he maintains every position on the subject which the south maintains. He insists, that neither Congress nor the free states have a right to act on the subject of slavery—that discussions about it, either verbal or written in those states, are violations of the constitution, and that the whole authority on the entire subject of slavery, belongs to the states having the slaves. What southern man expects or asks for more? How indeed is it possible that we can have more of any thing (whether property or jurisdiction) than the whole of it? And the whole of it, Harrison concedes to us—insists is ours. Away then, with this vile and baseless imputation, which was well known to be false and groundless by those that, for party purposes, got it up.

But how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject of slavery? What was his conduct at the memorable epoch of the Missouri question? *Then* his good opinion, *embodied in acts*, would have helped us; then was the occasion of need, in which sincerity shows itself in acts of service. He was then a member of the New York Legislature, and resolutions were introduced, preceded by a long preamble—the resolutions instructing the senators from New York to vote in favour of the restriction upon Missouri, and the preamble setting out the reasons of the instruction, in an abusive tirade against the people and institutions of the south. What did Mr. Van Buren do?—this "northern man with southern principles?" He voted for the whole, preamble and resolutions too! Yes, this man who is now recommended to our confidence and support, recorded his vote in favour of this flagrant act of wrong to southern rights—aye, he showed himself a thorough-going opponent of the south—a relentless Missouri restrictionist.

Has he ever recanted or qualified this expression of his opinion? No. His friends say he was *instructed* by his constituents to vote for the resolutions. Of this, there is not the slightest evidence—and it may be confidently denied. But suppose he was. Did he not do willingly what was required of him? Or did he declare in his place that he *thought* with the south on the question, but was required by his instructions *to act* with the north? Did he say that his judgment and his conscience were *with* us, but his instructions compelled him to take part *against* us? No, he did not. It is not pretended that he did. Has *he* ever said so since? Has he ever, to this day, declared that if left to himself, he would have voted against the resolutions to instruct the New York senators? Has he even intimated that he thinks *now*, that the instruction resolutions ought not to have been passed? No, he has not, nor ever will make any such declaration.

But if he acted under his instructions in voting for the resolutions, why did he vote for the abusive and insulting preamble? Mad as his constituents might have been on the subject of Slavery, it is not pretended they instructed him to *abuse* the South—*to vilify our people or our institutions.** Why then did he not oppose the preamble—vote against it—move to strike it out? But one reason can be given, his heart was with the preamble and the resolutions, the former expressed the sentiments he entertained, the latter directed the conduct he wished to be pursued against the extension of Southern Institutions. Yet this is the man to whom we are asked to commit the guardianship of our rights. ARE YOU PREPARED TO DO IT?

The importance, Mr. Chairman, of the Missouri question cannot be overstated! Had the principle of restriction prevailed (and Mr. Van Buren did his best to make it prevail) the states of Missouri, Alabama and Arkansas—all these great planting states, would have been shut against our slaves. What would have been the effect upon the value of that kind of property, it is easy to presume. But besides, how should we have stood in point of power in the Union? Now, even with the aid of the states I have mentioned, the slave-holding states of the Union are the feebler party—are scarcely able to maintain themselves. Suppose these states cast into the opposite scale—giving their influence as free states, against us—is it not evident that if with their aid, we can scarce assert our rights against the prevailing madness of the day—without them, or rather with their opposition, the balance of power in the Union would be destroyed, and we would be totally unable to maintain our rights. He, therefore, who opposed us then—in the day of our fearful conflict—our most pressing necessity—is not our friend, whatever he may find it convenient to affect—and he who stood by us then—who fought with us and felt for us, is a real and true friend, whatever assertions to the contrary his enemies may make.

On one other occasion, when in a different and a more elevated station, Mr. Van Buren had occasion to shew the state of his affections towards the south—and what he then did, evinces that the lapse of several years had produced no modification of his hostile feelings towards the slave institutions of the south. In the winter of 1826, Mr. Van Buren, then in the senate of the United States, voted for a proposition to shut out our slaves from the territory of Florida—and even to limit the number of slaves, that persons visiting that territory should take with them on their journey to wait upon themselves and their families. There is something atrocious in this proposition, when we consider it as supported by a *professed friend* of the south, by one who, though a "*northern man*," is said to have "*southern principles.*"

Truly, these are singular evidences which Mr. Van Buren has given, of affection for the south—of opposition to Abolitionists—of careful guardianship of our peculiar institutions. It is the affection of the sportsman for his game—it is the guardianship of the wolf over the sheep fold. Yet, his supporters denounce as an abolitionist, Gen. Harrison, who has, in the presence of a non-slave-holding people, openly, on two public occasions, asserted our rights to the fullest extent, and rebuked our adversaries for their interference, in terms as decisive as any southern man could use—who has acted and voted with us at all times, and actually, at one time, nobly sacrificed his own popularity to the cause of truth and the south!

[To be continued.]

* See Appendix.

Major Jack Downing.

From the New York Express.

We lay before our readers the Major's 2nd letter from the Cabin, which will be read with great interest. The *idea* (or we should say *notion*) he shadows forth that the doctrine of *the Cabin* is "*no political favoritism*, in the distribution of the coments of the "great barrel politic of the nation," may not perhaps suit ultra expectations. But it is sound Whig doctrine. The great mass of the people are neither office-holders or office seekers, all they ask is that the constitution and the laws of their own making shall be the guide and rule of those they select to administer the laws. The little incident of the electioneering Sub-Treasury is happy. We regret the Major did'nt make him *holler* loud enough for the workmen to overhear him. It is our "*Express*" duty, however, to make him heard by *the workmen.*

AT THE CABIN ON THE NORTH BEND.
Ohio, April 3, 1840.

To the Downingville folks at home and elsewhere.

Fellow-Citizens:—The Ohio has riz, and so has the hull Western reserve—one by hard rain and t'other by evay hard cider. In all my born days I never have seen any thing like it. As for business, the folks in all this quarter say there is no use in trying to do any kind of business—as the present office holders git pretty much all the money that trade puts in circulation, and change it right off for hard money, and put it in their pockets for their wages. So there is no use to do any thing, unless the wages of office holders is cut down to hard money prices—jist as flour and grain and cotton is.

The office-holders and other government folks out here, are making great calculations on Eastern elections; they say that old Connecticut will go all hallow for "Sub-Treasury and no Credit"—and that New York will follow, and so forth. Well I don't know how that is—but other folks out this way dont seem to care if all East and New York city and state go that way, and I don't wonder at their feeling a leetle indifferent—for folks living on the edge of salt water, and never having been in this everlasting western country, can have no idea on't, it aint here as it is in some countries, where folks who live in small cabins don't know much except digging and hoeing, and loafing, and are easily bamboozled—but here every man stands strait up on his own hind legs—when trouble is upon the country, and assbarares the cause on't most awful.

I wish some of the folks in our big cities, who are considered considerable politicians in their way, and go round among the people there, and get up processions, and banners and other *night* work, and humbug 'em with notions about the importance of carrying this ward, or that ward, and that "as goes sich and sich a ward, so goes all creation." I wish, I say, they would come out this way, and see the inside of the *great national pudding*, they would feel pretty small I tell ye. Why, till folks git on the western side of the Alleganv Mountings, they haint got more than about a leetle arter breakfast time into the Union. Every man knows the constitution just about as well as he knows how to plant corn; and through, for a time, the men at the helm at Washington may git the old ship on the wrong tack, and succeed by aid of *fogs* to keep the matter quiet, but as soon as trouble comes—as come it must, when the wrong tack is taken—then look out for a regular raccoon hunt.

There is no place like The Cabin here, to know what is going on—east, west, north, and south: for pretty much all creation, coming and going, stop in to see the Gineral—to say nothing of special committees sent from all quarters, and about two bushels of letters every day; and the way the Gineral gits along with matters convinces me more and more that he is one of those kind of folks we read about, who, arter doing good service, are pushed aside by the crowd for a spell, who git their eye on a new light, or jack-o'lantern, which leads them into the mush, and then they git back again if they can, and place the old and neglected Veiran at the head.

It does me good to see how kindly the *Old Hero* treats every body who comes to see him, and no matter what they want to talk about, he's ready for 'em; for in his life-time, he has had considerable experience in pretty much every thing. But when folks come to *sound* him, or write to him, to know what course he will take on this question or that question, when he is elected President—he refers them to the constitution and the laws, and says that they ever have been and always will be his guides—no matter what station he is in—whether in his cabin at the North Bend, or in the cabinet at the White House at Washington; whether on horseback at the head of an army, or on foot at a ploughtail—with a sword in his hand, or a hoe in his hand—it makes no odds—he knows no other political guides.

The Gineral says the jist as the people have made the constitution and the laws, jist so it is with the barrel of cider. There is no use of *promising* one man a glass of sweet cider, and another man a glass not quite so sweet—another man a glass of hard cider, another a glass a leetle harder—they must all take it as it comes from the same barrel, and no favoritising, and if it dont suit 'em he can't help it—it is his business to keep the barrel still and quet, and full, and bung up—and the spiggot about as nigh the centre as possible, so that the cider will run clearest and no man get dregs or skums.

There was a chap come along through these parts tother day from Washington, on his way west, with an appintment by government as "a receiver of public land money,"—and of course come along electioneering. Whenever he got among day laborers, he'd take out a hard dollar and an old ragged paper dollar—"There," says he, fellow-citizens—look at this, and then look at that—"Here, says he, is the kind of money the "bank ruffins" want you to take for your labor—and here is the kind of money we *hard working sub-treasury folks* want you to have." Well, he work'd his way along purty well, though a good many folks he talk'd to told him that it was purty difficult nowadays to git hold of bank money or hard money,—but he told 'em to hang on, and vote for the sub treasury folks—and no doubt in time the most on 'em would git an office, and that would give 'em hard money at any rate.

Yesterday, this same critter called on the Gineral jist as the horn was blow'd for dinner, and the workmen all come in from the diggins, and the Gineral of course invited all strangers to take a seat with him and his people at the table, and arter the Gineral had ask'd a blessing and we all got to work at the dishes, this "land receiver" or "sub-treasurer," got talking with the Gineral about the advantages of the "sub treasury" system; and as he set next to the Gineral and I on the tother side, he thought it warnt necessary to talk loud, and so says he, in a low tone, almost a whisper, "why Gineral, this sub-treasury system will be the making of any man like you who employs laborers." "How so," says the Gineral. "Why," says he, "you know it will knock down the prices of labor, as Mr. Walker and Buchanan says, to less than half price what

is now paid, and the difference then, you know, goes right into the pockets of the employer!" The General looked at him and then he looked at me, and says he. "Do you hear that, Major!" "No, exactly," says I, "General. Now, says I, stranger, speak up a leetle louder, for I am hard of hearing in my left ear; but says I, take care not to holler too loud, *or the workmen will overhear you.*" You never see a feller so cut down; he look'd like a streaked bass three days out of the water.

We are looking out here now to know how the Connecticut election has gone; and though we don't care much about it, yet as there are a good many folks from them parts here and about in the great *Western Reserve*,—they feel a kinder pride about it,—and "every little helps in the first go off," as the good old woman said when she emptied her wash-tub in the big Erie canal, the day the *great Clinton* first floated in a canal boat through that "wild, costly and destructive state speculation."

Yours, with great respect,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Macon, (Ga.) April 12, 1840.

I write to convey you glad tidings. Georgia has at last made its incipient movement in the cause of that distinguished patriot William Henry Harrison. It is but the kindling of the fire that will ere long blaze up from the shores of the Savannah to the banks of the Chattahoochie. Yesterday, the 11th instant, in response to a call for "all heartily opposed to the present administration, without distinction to old party questions," the most numerous political assemblage took place ever witnessed in this city. In that meeting, a preamble, giving a succinct history of Gen. Harrison's life and services, with accompanying resolutions, recommending him to the people of Georgia as the patriot-citizen best calculated to rescue our common country from that maelstroom of bankruptcy and ruin into which the disastrous measures of Mr. Van Buren and his coadjutors have plunged us, were passed amidst the most overwhelming enthusiasm. Never have I witnessed, even amongst southern men, such deep and heartfelt expression of sentiment.

A letter from *Garey's Ferry*, (E. F.) published in the army and Navy Chronicle, states that various and repeated trials have been made in pursuing the Indians by the bloodhounds, all of which have proved ineffectual. On one occasion the dogs were laid on, but would not follow up, the trail of two warriors whose rifles, pouches, &c. had been captured half an hour previous, the Indians being so hotly pressed as to compel them to relinquish their much valued weapons. A second instance: when two Indians were shot near the head of Ahapopka Lake, the dogs could not be induced to take the slightest notice. These and others, added to trials made at Garey's Ferry, in attempting to follow Indian Billy, and even the negro guide, are evidences sufficient in themselves to put an end to all reliance upon them for the service expected from them.

Arms and Munitions of War.—The following statement exhibits the present resources of the United States in arms and munitions of war. There are now in the arsenals, 600,000 muskets ready for use, besides 400,000 that have been distributed by the general government to the respective states; 3000 pieces of heavy cannon, an abundant supply of ball and all kinds of projectiles. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 5000 pistols and swords per month. The amount of gun-powder on hand is stated at 12,000 barrels, with materials for 4000 barrels more.

Extraordinary Manner of Manufacturing Cloth.—A gentleman in London has just obtained a patent for making the finest cloth for gentlemen's coats, &c., without spinning, weaving, or indeed without the aid of any machinery similar to those processes, and at a cost less than one fourth the present price. The most extraordinary circumstance in this contrivance is, that air is the only power used in the manufacture of the article. The ingenious inventor places in an air-tight chamber a quantity of flocculent particles of wool, which, by means of a species of winnowing wheel, are kept floating equally throughout the atmosphere contained therein; on one side of the chamber is a net-work of metal of the finest manufacture, which communicates with a chamber from which the air can be abstracted by means of an exhausted syringe, commonly called an air-pump, and on the communication between the chambers being opened, the air rushes with extreme vehemence to supply the partial vacuum in the exhausted chamber, carrying the woolly floccular against the netting, and so interlacing the fibres, that a cloth of beautiful fabric, and close texture, is instantaneously made.

At Nashville, Tenn. on the 30th ult., United States Bank notes were quoted at six to six and a half per cent. premium, and checks on Philadelphia at seven to seven and a half per cent. premium.

Mad dogs are infesting the neighborhood of York, Pennsylvania. The alarm which they have created has induced the authorities to offer a reward for every one killed, and any individual is authorized to destroy them.

Thirty nine divorces were decreed during the recent session of the Maryland Legislature.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 30.

☞ The Whigs of Orange are requested to meet at the usual muster grounds in their respective districts, on Saturday the 16th of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in Hillsborough on the Tuesday of May Court, for the nomination of candidates for the county. This step has been suggested as the most sure mode of eliciting a general expression of the popular will.

We are gratified to learn that the delegates appointed in this district to meet at Red Mountain on Saturday last, have, in the fulfilment of their duty, nominated Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of this town, as the Whig Elector for this district, and that he will, sometime during the summer, thoroughly canvass the district. Dr. Smith is personally acquainted with Gen. Harrison, having served with him in Congress, and therefore can with the more confidence testify to his qualifications and fitness for the high office to which it is sought to elevate him.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a box of Cigars, from the factory of Messrs. Lash & Brothers, of Bethania, in this state. As we do not smoke, we were under the necessity of *puffing* them by proxy, and therefore distributed them among our friends; the united testimony of whom authorizes us to say, that if these cigars are a fair specimen of those manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Lash & Brothers, they need no other "puffing," the simple *truth* being sufficient to place them in competition with the best of foreign manufacture.

The Celebration at Wilmington.—The celebration of the completion of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road took place at Wilmington on the 15th instant, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen from various parts of this state, and from Virginia and South Carolina. The Wilmington papers give an extended account of the display, and the toasts presented on the occasion; from which we perceive that "good feeling ruled the hour, and good cheer gave quick wings to the nurslings of wit."

The Elections.

Virginia.—In Richmond city, Windham Robinson (whig) is re-elected by a majority of 266.

In Petersburg, J. F. May (whig) is elected; no regular opposition.

In the counties of Amherst, Bedford, Charlotte, Cumberland, Nelson, Nottoway, and Campbell, whigs have been elected. Whig majority in Campbell greatly increased.

The counties of Powhatan, Prince Edward, Hanover and Louisa, have elected whigs. These counties last year elected administration members; exhibiting therefore a whig gain of four.

In Buckingham, one whig elected, the other a tie with his opponent.

In the counties of Botetourt, Roanoke, Fairfax, Prince George, Chesterfield and Dinwiddie, the administration members have been re-elected.

These are all the returns we have received. So far, appearances are in favor of the Whigs; but the returns are too few to enable us to judge which of the two political parties have carried the state. Another week, probably, will determine.

Rhode Island.—Samuel Ward King, has been elected Governor, by a majority of over 1300; being a whig gain, compared with the congressional election last fall, of near 1000.

The Senate is entirely whig.

The House of Representatives is composed of 49 whigs, and 21 administration members.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening the 23d instant, by the Rev. Henry Prout, Mr. YOUNG BRIDGES, of Johnston county, to Miss ISABELLA EVANS.

In this county, on the 23d instant, by Charles Wilson, esq. Mr. HENDERSON TAYLOR to Miss ELIZABETH CATES.

Obituary.

Died, recently, in Mobile, Alabama, of consumption, JAMES HART, esq. of the house of Hart, Anderson & Co. of that city. Mr. Hart was for many years a resident of Fayetteville.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 16.

Several private bills were discussed in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplemental to the act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, was discussed in committee of the whole, and after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 25 to 7.

The Senate then went into the consideration of executive business.

Friday, April 17.

The bill supplementary to the act to grant pre-emption rights being on its third reading, was postponed until Monday next, Mr. Clay having intimated his intention to offer a few remarks against the passage of the bill.

All the other bills ordered to be engrossed on Thursday, were read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

Saturday, April 18.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the committee on finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending or discontinuing the branch mints, or either of them, and report by bill or otherwise.

The bills ordered to engrossed on Friday, were severally read a third time and passed.

Several private bills were considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, April 20.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, announced the death of the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, and after pronouncing a warm eulogium on his character and public services, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect to the Hon. Hugh L. White, deceased, a member of this body during the present session, will go into mourning for one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the Hon. Hugh L. White, the Senate now adjourn.

Mr. Preston seconded the resolutions, and spoke also in high commendation of the talents, the long services, and usefulness of Judge White, of his upright character and many virtues, and alluded to the deep feeling with which he so recently took leave of that body, and the sincerity with which it was reciprocated. The good will, the love, the respect which we bestowed upon him then, Mr. Preston said, gave depth and energy to the mournful feelings with which we now offer a solemn tribute to his memory.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 21

The bill granting to the state of Michigan a quantity of land to aid said state in the construction of a road around the falls of St. Marie, was read a third time, when a debate of some length arose, after which, at the suggestion of Mr. Tappan, the bill was recommitted.

The bill supplemental to the act entitled "an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved June 22, 1838, was read a third time, when Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Senate at some length against the bill, and concluded by moving to recommit it with instructions to restrict the rights of pre emption to citizens of the United States, native or naturalized; to strike out the section recognizing the principle that the public lands, prior to the grant of a pre emption, or any other grant, can be the subject of creating the relation of lessor and lessee; and to strike out the sections renewing the right of floats. This amendment, after some debate, was rejected by a vote of 8 to 25.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 9.

Wednesday, April 22.

Mr. Clayton, by direction of a majority of the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. A diversity of opinion existed in the committee upon the subject, the views of each party were candidly and fairly stated by Mr. Clayton. As a compromise, the majority proposed that three bills should be reported, providing separately for the three classes of cases which the committee had under consideration, namely, 1st. For the case of voluntary bankruptcy; 2d. For the involuntary bankruptcy of individuals; and 3d. For the case of corporations; leaving each member to vote on each bill in the Senate as he chose. The majority thought that this was the most fair mode of proceeding, as each class would be debated, and voted for or against, upon its own merits. This proposition was declined by the minority, they insisting on including corporations in any bill which might be reported. In part discharge of the duty assigned to the committee, Mr. Clayton now reported the bill providing for cases of voluntary bankruptcy, reserving to the committee to consider whether they will report further on the subject.

Mr. Wall presented the views of the minority of the committee, and submitted a bill, which he desired to have printed, as he intended to move it as a substitute for the other when the subject should be taken up. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wall, from the judiciary committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies of the laws relating to naturalization.

The bill to reduce the drawback on refined sugar, and to reduce fishing bounties, was debated at some length; when the bill was passed over, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 16.

On leave, petitions were presented from several individuals praying for pensions, which were referred.

Sundry bills from the Senate were read the first and second time, and appropriately referred.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, presented a bill which he desired to have printed, as he intended to move it as a substitute for the sub-treasury bill, whenever that bill should be called up by the chairman of the committee of ways and means. The bill was ordered to be printed.

The unfinished business of the morning hour was the motion to recommit, with instructions, the report of the committee in relation to the existing contracts for stationery. The debate was continued by Messrs. Johnson of Va. Johnston of N. Y. Petrikin and Wise.

The bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1840, was again taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Ogle (who had the floor from yesterday) continued his remarks until near four o'clock. Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, then took the floor, and continued to address the committee until past 6 o'clock. He was then succeeded by Mr. Petrikin, on whose motion the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Friday, April 17.

The business of the morning hour still being the recommitment of the report of the committee on the stationary accounts. Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, asked leave to present the memorial of Hugh A. Garland, clerk of the house, requesting the appointment of a select committee, with power to enter into a full examination of all transactions between himself and Mr. Langtree, on the subject of contracts for stationery, lithography, &c.; and thereupon Mr. Burke wished to offer a resolution corresponding with the prayer of the memorial. Mr. Wise commended the course of the clerk in demanding an investigation, and proposed a modification of Mr. Johnston's resolutions and instructions; which, after some desultory conversation, was accepted by Mr. Burke as a modification of his resolution, and in this shape it was adopted.

The general appropriation bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate was continued until after four o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, April 18.

The resolution reported by Mr. Briggs to abolish the committee on public expenditures, was taken up, and Mr. Hall, of Vermont, continued to address the house in support of the resolution until the expiration of the hour.

The general appropriation bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole, and debated during the remainder of the day.

Monday, April 20.

Mr. Wise asked to be excused from serving upon the committee on the subject of contracts for stationery for the use of the house, and, to the great regret of his friends, stated, as an argument in support of the request, that he had been forbidden by his physicians to enter into the debates of the hall. He said he had a disease of the throat which would compel him to be almost silent during the residue of the session; besides which, he expected to be absent very soon.

The debate upon the general appropriation bill was again resumed in committee of the whole, and continued until half past five o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 21.

The resolution to abolish the committee on public expenditures was again debated until the expiration of the hour.

By general consent, a number of bills from the Senate were read twice by their titles, and referred to appropriate committees.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Saltonstall, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the committee in reply to remarks made yesterday by his colleague, (Mr. Parmenter.) In the course of his remarks, and amongst other things Mr. S. commented on an article which appeared in the "Globe" of last evening, headed "Federal Tricks;" and yielded the floor to Mr. Wise to make certain explanations as to the subject-matter of which that article treated. During these explanations, Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, was also two or three times on the floor in reply to Mr. Wise.

Mr. Saltonstall, preceiving that the explanations, interrogatories, and answers growing out of this matter, were likely to be extended to some considerable length, had risen to claim the floor—

When suddenly, on the extreme left of the Chair, and almost in the corner, Messrs. Garland, of Louisiana, and Bynum, of North Carolina, were received to be in close and very violent personal conflict, clinching each other, and interchanging blows.

A general rush was made to the spot from all parts of the Hall; amidst which were heard loud and repeated calls for the Speaker. Mr. Banks, of Virginia, and others, succeeded in interposing between and seperating Messrs. Garland and Bynum; the committee rose informally and in violent confusion, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

All this occurred in much less time than is required for the narration; and in a few moments, something like order having been restored—

The Speaker, hearing no motion made, was about to give place to the chairman of the committee, when

Mr. Dromgoole said he was not for permitting the chairman to resume his seat, without expressing the hope that the members of the House would now unite with him in enforce order. He (Mr. D.) knew nothing of the commencement of this difficulty, or of the language which passed between the parties; nor did he intend to impute fault to any one. He felt, therefore, perfectly disinterested in calling upon the members of the House to unite with him in suppressing these disorders. It was due to ourselves—it was due to the character of the country. When a disorder of this kind occurred, it was the duty of the House, before proceeding to other business, to take measures to prevent its recurrence.

Mr. Briggs, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Connor and Mr. Banks expressed in strong terms their disapprobation of these scenes of disorder and outrage which of late had become so common, and hoped such steps might be taken as would put an end to such scenes and maintain the dignity and decorum of the house.

Mr. Underwood then presented his resolution, modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the facts relative to the disorder and personal violence which has just taken place between two of its members, to wit, Rice Garland and Jesse A. Bynum, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that said committee report with all practicable despatch the facts of the case.

Mr. Andrews coincided in opinion with others who had spoken; but believing debate might be in the way of proper investigation, moved the previous question, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker announced the committee to consist of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Underwood, of Ky. Butler of Ky. Briggs of Mass. Clifford of Maine, and Cooper of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the committee had liberty to sit during the session of the house.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, and took up the general appropriation bill, in the consideration of which they were engaged until ten o'clock at night.

Wednesday, April 22.

The resolution of Mr. Briggs to abolish the committee on public expenditures was again considered. Mr. Leet having concluded, Mr. Adams proceeded to address the house. He went into a series of remarks in opposition to the resolution, and in favor of continuing the appointment of the committee on public expenditures, and requiring them at least to go into a thorough investigation of the annual reports of the receipts and expenditures of the Union: if they had always done this, it would have saved millions to the government, and if done now, it might still have that effect to a great extent.

Before Mr. Adams had concluded, the hour expired, and the house went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Washington District.—Daniel B. Baker, esq. has been selected as the Whig elector in this district. The "Advertiser" says he will canvass the district thoroughly, and will, no doubt, shake the fastnesses of the enemy.

Death of Governor Noble.—His Excellency, Patrick Noble, Governor of South Carolina, died at his residence in Abbeville, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness.

A "MANLY" SPEECH.

We learn that the largest political meeting ever held in Old Chatham, assembled at Pittsboro', on Saturday last. We learn further, that it was addressed in the most powerful manner, and with marked effect, by Charles Manly, esq. of this city. So enthusiastic is the Whig spirit in Chatham, that we understand the Vans will be unable even to make a fight for the Legislature; or if desperate enough to attempt it, they will *be beaten into lint*. *Raleigh Register.*

☞ Subscribers in arrears for the Recorder, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment *we must have money*. Those at a distance can remit through the Postmaster, as he is authorized to transmit money in payment of subscriptions to periodicals, free of postage.

The Whigs of Orange will remember that Tuesday of May Court is the time appointed to meet in Convention at Hillsborough for the purpose of selecting suitable persons for candidates for the Senate and House of Commons in our next Legislature. It is hoped that meetings will be held in each captain's district for the election of delegates previous to that day, that the wishes of the people of Orange may be fully represented in the convention.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, April 28.	
Flour,	4 50	a 5 00
Corn,	0 50	a 0 00
Cotton,	0 7	a 0 08
	Fayetteville, April 25.	
Bacon,	00 08	a 00 07½
Beeswax,	00 23	a 00 25
Coffee,	00 12½	a 00 13½
Cotton,	00 6	a 00 07½
Corn,	00 65	a 00 60
Flaxseed,	1 10	a 0 90
Flour,	4 00	a 5 00
Feathers,	00 40	
	Wilmington, April 22.	
Flour,	4 50	a 5 50
Rice, 100 lbs.	2 75	a 3 00
Salt, bushel,	00 48	a 00 50
" sack,	1 62	a 01 75
Sugar,	00 7½	a 00 10
	Petersburg, April 27.	
Cotton,	00 06½	a 00 08½
Wheat,	0 00	a 1 00
Tobacco,	3 60	a 6 75

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. d. h. m.
30 Thursday,	5 16	6 44	
1 Friday,	5 15	6 45	
2 Saturday,	5 14	6 46	New 2 10 5 morn
3 Sunday,	5 13	6 47	First 9 1 6 morn
4 Monday,	5 12	6 48	Full 16 2 39 after.
5 Tuesday	5 11	6 49	Last 24 6 after.
6 Wednesday	5 10	6 50	

Notice.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING will be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Wednesday of Orange County Court, the 27th of May.

April 30. 19—

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY,
ALEX'R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.
April 25, 1840. 13—6w

Whig Meeting.

A MEETING will be held at James Turner's, on the second Saturday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention proposed to be held on the Tuesday of May Court for the nomination of candidates for the county. A general attendance is requested.

April 21. 18—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 15—

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 22. 18—

JAMES B. McCAULEY,

Sign of the Golden Coffee Pot,

Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and dealers generally, that he has on hand a large assortment of

PLAIN & JAPANNED TIN WARE,

SUCH AS

Waiters, Lamps, Sugar Boxes, Plates, Spittoons, Spice Boxes, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

German Silver Ware, Jewellery, &c.

all of which will be sold low for cash, or trade, such as old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Beeswax, &c.

Merchants dealing in this market in the above line, would do well to call at my establishment, on Old Street, before purchasing elsewhere.

April 14. 17—3w

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the estate of ELI WOODS, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

SAMUEL TURRENTINE.

April 17. 15—3w

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th of May next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year, A TRACT OF LAND containing about one hundred and seventy six acres, belonging to the heirs of William Strayhorn, deceased, lying on the waters of Eno, adjoining the lands of Samuel Strayhorn, the heirs of James Hart, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 21 18—4w

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, in the case of Samuel Strayhorn and others, heirs of Gilbert Strayhorn, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 24th of May next, before the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years with interest after one year, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, lying on the river Eno, adjoining the lands of John J. Freeland, and others. The purchaser giving bond and good security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 21. 18—3w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday last, a black HORSE, with blaze face, right knee somewhat swelled, many warts in both ears, long curly mane, about five years old. He was raised in the western part of Virginia and may probably go in that direction. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of said horse, if delivered at Chapel Hill, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.

Chapel Hill, April 20. 18—3w

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.

February 10. 00—

Blooded Horses.

THE Imported Race Horse FLEXIBLE, and the American Race Horse TURKENO, will stand at Wilton, Granville county, N. C. the present season, (1840.) For terms, &c. see hand bills.

EDWD. H. CARTER.

Wilton, February 1840. 11—tf

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar,

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 83—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

The Petition of Burgess Walker, Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, and Thomas Gill, executor of John Gill, deceased, plaintiffs,

against

Robert Jones, administrator with the will annexed of William Allen, sen. deceased. Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen. William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Absalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, Reuben Kennon and Hannah his wife and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, defendants.

Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Absalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv $6 50. 18—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

Abner Parker vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Moses Chambers vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Same vs. Same.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Same vs. Same.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Benjamin Hester vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Merrell Sweany vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Cash, the defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. 18—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term. 1840.

Robert M'Culloch v. Margaret M'Culloch	}	Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13—3m

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1840. which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
T. G. Agnier
Hannah Andrews

B
M. H. Bird
Harriet N. Barnes
William Bowls
Samuel Barlow
James J. Blackwood
John Broadhurst

C
Kintchen Cary
Jesse Clinton
Joel Cloud
Catharine Clark
Stephen Clark
Abraham Crabtree
William Chambers, sr.
Hardin Couch
Allen Collins
James Collins, jr.
John W. Camron
James R Cole

D
Bennet Denson

F
Abisha Faucett
James Fancett (miller)
Thomas Flint
John J Freeland

G
James S. Glenn

H
James Haughton 2
David Hobbs
George Harrington
John Hobson
Charity Horner
Mary Hill
Calvin Hill
E. Hopkins

J
James Jackson
William Jones 2
Charles W. Johnston

K
John Kelly

L
Oran Lloyd
Silas Lark
Fielding Leathers
John B Leathers
James Leathers 2

M
Doctor R. Murphey
Alexander Morphus
Mary Martin
Lydia McKee
William Malaby

N
James Nobles

O
R. M. Orrell

P
Peter J. Potts
Pleasant Prichard
James Phelps
Mary Jane Place
M. L. Phifer
John Primrose 2

R
James Raney
Maj John Ray 2
Wm. N Roberts
Susan Revis

S
Elizabeth Sweet
John Scott
Charles C. Smith

T
Hezekiah Terry
Porter Thomson
Samuel Thomson
John Tinnin
Mary D. Tinnin
Martin Thomas
Stephen Taylor
A Telatson

W
Henderson Wood
Eli Woods
Samuel Whitick 2
Katharine Wells
William Ward

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 15—

BLANKS for sale at this Office,

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass, and China.

James A. Taylor,

No. 79, Water Street, New York,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, and Printed and Common Queensware, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short city paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the city are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

79, Water St. near Old Slip.

New York, March 2, 1840. 19—

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, held on the 4th instant, it was ordered, that the following ordinance be published four weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder:

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall discharge or shoot a gun, pistol, or fire arms of any description, within the limits of said town; and each offender, when duly convicted of a violation of this ordinance, shall pay, if a white person, free negro, or free mulatto, a fine not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, and stand committed to the jail of Orange county until the fine and costs be paid; but if the offender be a slave, he or she shall receive on his or her bare back, a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes, nor less than ten lashes, unless the owner of such slave shall pay, together with the costs, such fine as may be imposed by the Magistrate of Police: *Provided nevertheless,* That this ordinance shall not extend to discharging fire arms on days of public rejoicing, nor to soldiers or militia men on parade.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN A. HEARTT,

Town Clerk.

April 8. 16—4w

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q, Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER.

Jan. 28, 1840.

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

GOODS.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffle Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Lain, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue-black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhyne,
Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mationa SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

October 29. 94—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 93—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77—

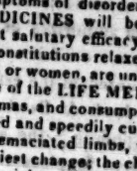
COELICIS Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 1—81

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.



WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary case, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits, are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a sale, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the southern states or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Midicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcel, sen. 84 years of age; was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs; was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin; periodical sick headache, always relieved by a small dose; now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio; rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure. She is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband, Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger, nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman, subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption, cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.; was in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about, and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague, cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis; affection of the liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic twenty years, effected a perfect cure in twenty four hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints, are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies or obstruction, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine) a copy can always be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WM. B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

December 20. 03—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—13m

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

THE HIGH BRED HORSE

Arabian Sheik,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough, and at other places in Orange. Particulars will be made known in bills.

JAS. TURNER.

January 7. 03—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded — And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent, will be made to advertisers by the year.